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hundred weight of the purest copper, which sells at ten pounds *per* ton more than the copper, which is made of the ore. There are about 500 tons of iron now laid in these pits; and the proprietors may, with proportionable advantage, lay in many thousands.

The water, that runs from these mines, enters the river Arklow on New Bridge; and is of so corrosive a nature, that no fish can live in this large river from hence to the sea.

If your lordship thinks these accounts worth notice, you may communicate them to such of your friends, and other curious persons, as you please.

I am, with the sincerest respect,

Your lordship's most obedient,

and most humble servant,

William Henry.

**LXXXV.** *Extract of a Letter to Dr. Maty, F. R. S. from Geneva, concerning the Introduction and Success of Inoculation in that City.*

Read June 18, 1752. **I**N September 1750, the practice of inoculating the small-pox was first introduced into Geneva. The example was set by a young lady; and was, the next year, follow'd in the hospital of foundlings, where it was admitted by an order of the governors, and authorized by the magistrates.

trates. Their method of doing it was generally the same, which is now commonly used in England; whence instructions were sent to Geneva, when they first began to inoculate. Yet three persons were inoculated in a new manner. These were blister'd slightly, by means of a small vesicatory applied to that part of the arm, where the incision is usually made. The blister occasion'd by this plaister was open'd, and a pledgit dip'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. In one instance the incision was made only in one arm; the success of which was the same, as when it had been made in both. Some pocky matter was made use of, which had been kept three weeks; and some, that had even been kept four months, without any apparent difference in the effects from that which was fresh; unless it was owing to this, that, in one instance, the small-pox came out four days later than the usual time.

The experience, which they have hitherto had in Geneva, has suggested to them a conjecture, that the incision ought to be made deeper, where the matter, which is used, has been kept some time. All, who have yet been inoculated in Geneva, have recover'd; and the far greater number of them have had but an inconsiderable number of pustules.